MADISON AVE. AND 59TH-8T.—Day and Evening—mae and Monitor Panorams.
MADISON EQUARE GARDEN—S—Circus.
MADISON EQUARE THEATRE—S—Jim, the Penman.
NINLO'S GARDEN—Baseball.
FYANDARD THEATRE—S—A Trip to Africa.
BYANDARD THEATRE—S—A Trip to Africa.
BYAN THEATRE—S—Claudian. BTAMDARD THEATRE—S.—Claudian.

THALIA—S.—Thomas.

THEATRE COMIQUE—S.—Nancy & Co.

UNION ROUARE THEATRE—S:30—Meg Merrilica.

WALLACK'S—S.—The Dominie's Daughter.

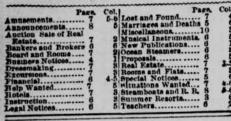
STM-AVENUE THEATRE—S.—The Golden Giant,

14TH-ST. THEATRE—S.—Denman Thompson.

728 and 730 BROADWAY—Old London Street.

28D-ST. TABERNACLE, near 64-ave.—Christ Befo SD-ST. TABERNACLE, near 6th-ave.—Christ Before Pilat

Index to Advertisements.



Anginess Motices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. he at owner a riak.

Main office of The Trisuxe, 154 Nassan st., New York, Ad-frees all correspondence simply "The Thibuke," New York.

New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1887.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Coercion bill: the Opposition will let the measure proceed, ____ Mr. Chamberlain induced to speak. === England's quarrel with Haytı. === Resuming evictions on Lord Lansdowne's estates. == Increase of Irish Agrarian crimes. Dr. Parker and the Beecher sulogy. Exodus from Ireland. Fullerton wins again at Newmarket. ____ Twelve passengers drowned by the stranding of a packet steamer. === Canadians seize a Canadian schooner. = Opening of the Dominion Parliament.

DOMESTIC. -Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroll threatened by men accused of the Panhandle robberies. Appointments by the New-York Conference. == The library of the historian Von Ranke bought by Syracuse University. == Efforts to restrict liquor traffic in Michigan. - Hotel men of the State protesting against the Gallagher Fire Escape bill. - Arnold's Constitutional Convention bill passed by the Assembly. —— The National Opera Company detained twenty hours at Omaha. —— Western complaints against the Interstate Com merce bill ____ Appointments in New-Jersey.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Centennial celebration of Columbia College, = Sharp comments on the High-License veto. = John T. Raymond buried. = The mystery about Powell's arrest not revealed. — The supposed murderer of Weeks arraigned. — One Park Commissioner told another that he lied. — Mr. Wiman addressed the Canadian Club. = A woman seversiy injured in Central Park. — Dinner of alumni of the University of Virginia. — A number of sawdust swindlers arrested. ____ The New-Yorks beaten by the Columbias at baseball. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41219 grains)-4414d. per ounce-74.44 cents. Stocks moderately active, generally lower, closing

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day : Slightly 450; lowest, 39°; average, 42°.

The liquor question will be before the Legis. lature again to-day in the shape of Mr. Vedder's Tax bill. As this relates to the entire State, the Governor, in case it passes, will bave to conjure up some new excuse for a veto. But he will prove equal to the occasion, as anything serves him for an excuse when it comes to a question of protecting the liquor-dealers.

The public can gain nothing by such compotition among fire insurance companies as fiance of the decent public opinion of the results in the payment of 40 and 50 per cent of the receipts in commissions to brokers. They neither benefit the insured nor the insurers. The failure of the recent compact to and a more or less plausible pretence, reduce commissions to a reasonable basis has led to an effort to re-establish the old Tariff legislation-had been fully discounted before Association. It will be a good thing for the insurance companies if it proves a success, and tried to reinforce it by showing that there are the public is not likely to suffer either.

It is to be hoped that the rejection by the Assembly, in considering a street railroad bill vesterday, of Mr. Hamilton's a mendment relating to the use of centre-bearing rails, does not foreshadow the defeat of all legislation on this subject. The Mayor and the city author ities have urged the passage of a bill to prohibit the use of such a rail, and they unques tionably represent public sentiment on the matter. The centre-bearing rail is proscribed in other large cities, and it ought to be here.

The enormously high telephone rates charged in this and other cities of the State make the question of regulating charges by legislation one of importance. The last annual report of the Bell Company shows receipts of \$3,097,968, on "expenses of operation" amounting to \$230,968. Most of the receipts were from at every movement of defence against the rentals, and this showing only demonstrates what everybody knows, that the rates are out opinions of all who do not affiliate with the rs geously high. Under the circumstances the apparent reluctance of some members of the Legislature to consider the subject looks

The Governor-General of Canada has ordered the work of evicting his rack-rented tenants in Ireland to be resumed next week; but he is not going to escape the responsibility for this course by shutting himself up in the Executive Mansion at Ottawa. Mr. O'Brien is coming over from Dublin to give the Canadians some information on the subject. As the Governor-General is in receipt of an enormous salary for Roing practically nothing in Canada, he might well afford to be decently lenient with his Irish tenants. But that is apparently too much to expect from an Irish landlord.

The Senate Committee which has been in vestigating the undervaluation question has reached some sensible conclusions. Among other things, according to Senator Beck, it will mmend the abolition of merchant apers, and will seek to make the Consular service an aid instead of a hindrance to the Customs service. This can never be done, however, so long as experienced Consuls are oved to make places for political supporters of the Administration. And Senator Beck has never shown a willingness to take these places out of politics. As for the merchant appraiser The Senate Committee has closely the question, and its recommendations

legislation on this subject.

methods a odpted in the "New South" to prevent an honest expression of public opinion at the polls. In Atlanta it appears that just two pollinging orator, it appears that just two pollingplaces are provided for a voting population of 12,000. In New-York a polling-place is provided for each 450 voters. Of course, there is no expectation in Atlanta that 6,000 votes can be polled at one booth in twelve hours. This scheme is part of the deliberate methods adopted in that State to suppress the colored vote. How successful it has been is shown by the fact that only about 7 per cent of the total vote was polled at the last election for representatives in Congress. And this is the New South.

COLUMBIA'S HUNDRED YEARS. The celebration of Columbia's hundredth year was carried out with a distinction and dignity worthy of the college and of the city. at the general election of 1888. Only so significant and memorable an occasion as this could bring together so imposing a body of American educators, the leading universities and colleges or the country sending delegations of the most venerable and honored members of their faculties. The highest and best work accomplished in American institutions of learning was worthily represented in the assembly at the Metropolitan Opera House. Columbia distributed honors and titles with a generous hand among her guests, and the long list of degrees conferred brings to mind a wide range of fruitful activity in many fields of

The opening of Columbia's second century should be marked by the expansion of her intellectual domain. Her abiding-place is in the midst of the concentrated wealth and enterprise of the New World. Columbia can never enjoy wholly undisturbed the still air of delightful studies, for the rushing currents of business and material progress sweep by her threshold, and the din and stir of a great capital must always beat at her windows. But the influence of city and college on each other will hardly fail to be salutary. The college should supply in unstinted measure the benefi-cent leaven of culture, while the energy and vitality of America's greatest community should invigorate and strengthen the venerable mother of learning and the arts. With the ending of the old century and the beginning of the new, a keener, more eager life and vigor should fill her every vein.

The complete and careful articles which have been published in THE TRIBUNE have shown what the college has been in the past. Noble and excellent as her achievements have been, every son of Columbia, every loyal and patriotic New-Yorker, who is proud of the college and the city, feels that she should possess and improve even richer fields of usefulness. The wealth and the wisdom of New-York should be freely at her disposal, and the generous citizens who have shown their public spirit by many splendid gifts should see to it that she is never at a loss for means to add to her departments and endowments, and to make her labors more extensive and fruitful. The greatest of American cities should have the greatest of American colleges.

THE HIGH-LICENSE VETO.

Governor Hill's veto message on the High-License bill is of the essence of its author It was to have been expected that a man in his position would have sought the strongest and most defensible grounds for refusing to sign the Crosby bill, but the character of the pretexts which Governor Hill has raked together illustrates himself far more than the measure they are supposed to relate to. He rests the warmer and fair. Temperature yesterday: Highest, veto on two grounds. First-He say it is special legislation, in that it concerns New- to adapt the tracks to the carriages, and to have York and Brooklyn alone. Second-He finds in it an unconstitutional provision, and therefore he poses, with the support of Attorney-General O'Brien and ex-Judge Comstock, as an ardent and incorruptible champion of the organic law. Of course, the message has to be read with a glass. The actual and notorious fact being that David B. Hill is the very humble, faithful and obedient servant of the rumsellers, and that he occupies the Executive chair to carry out their views in shameless depeople of New-York, the question is to what extent, if any, he has succeeded in veiling this under a more or less specious argument His first objection-that the bill is specia

he used it, and it therefore falls flat. He has more saloons in other cities of the State than in New-York, in proportion, and perhaps there are some people simple enough to regard this as a forceful argument, though it is doubtful if any such are to be found outside the liquor organizations. A more impudent and cynical trick of the Governor is his reference to the misrepresentation of New-York. He has the hardihood to point to this fact as evidence that this city does not really want temperance legislation. Considering the notoricty of the allegiance paid by nine-tenths of New-York's representatives to the saloons, this allusion is somewhat beyond even the callous effrontery habitual with Governor Hill. But it cannot be overlooked that there is a distinct flavor of the gin-shop throughout the message. The brutal slurs and sneers at the temperance sentiment of the community; the rowdy gibes saloons; the undisguised contempt for the "boys"; the vulgar, low-minded pettifogging put forward so naively as argument; the grotesque affectation of statesmanship by this special pleader for the dives; all seem to fix the genesis of the document and to give it an unmistakable character. It breathes of the rum-shops, whence beyond a question its inspiration proceeded. Probably there is not another Executive in the United States capable of putting his name to such a State paper. To Governor David B. Hill, however, the veto was no doubt quite natural.

The Constitutional objection is not a little hazy. The assertion that the clause objected to does "destroy property" is absurd on its face. The clause bears no such implication. In fact, it does not touch the property quality in liquor. No restriction whatever is put on the right of the owner to sell it. He is prohibited from keeping it. This is not only not unconstitutional, but is proved to be entirely in accord with Constitutional law by a long line of police measures all based on the principle that Government may inhibit the sale or even possession of any kind of property, the keeping of which is against public policy or threatens the community with danger in any form. But it is not worth while to waste analysis upon what was certainly never intended for anything but a sufficient disguise to save appearances-from the point of view of David that stands condemned by its own B. Hill and the rumsellers. The veto of the High-License bill, of course, proceeds from the

latter. We all know it. There is hardly an

will unquestionably be of great value; but, attempt to deny it on the part of the Executive. unfortunately, the Democrats in the House, He stands forward to-day the unabashed friend which body has control of the subject, have and the servile tool of the liquor interest; the shown themselves deaf to all appeals for upholder and defender of the saloon in politics; the devil's advocate of every deadfall in the State; the champion of the nasty little Orator Grady ought to be interested in a gin-mill at the Capitol; the agent of the liquor letter in to-day's TRIBUNE concerning the associations. Let him have the full credit of his record.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL. The Assembly at yesterday's session passed what is known as the Arnold bill, providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. At the caucus of the majority members, held a few weeks ago, at the conclusion of a discussion in regard to the merits of the pending convention measures, a resolution was passed in favor of the one which had been introluced by Mr. Arnold. This bill has already been printed in THE TRIBUNE. Under it 160 delegates are to be elected, 128 by Assembly districts, the rest in such a manner as to give each party 16 delegates-at-large. The delegates are to be chosen at the regular election next November, the Convention is to press and restrain houses and places where meet next January, and the outcome of the Convention is to be submitted to the people

Such, in brief, is the substance of the Arnold bill. It was not the first choice of all the Republican members of the Legislature. Some of them preferred the Husted bill, which called for the election of delegates this spring. and which provided for a smaller Convention based on another method of representation. But the majority of the Republicans, after mature reflection, concluded that the regular fall election rather than a special spring election could be depended upon to bring out a full vote all around. They also concluded that the method of representation provided for in the Arnold bill was, all things considered, the most judicious that could be adopted. Two out of the three conventions which have already been held to revise the Constitution have been composed of delegates elected by Assembly districts.

The objection which has been clamorously urged against the Arnold bill by Democratic organs, that it calls for a partisan convention, runs against the sufficient answer that the Republicans having been charged with the grave responsibility of providing for a Convention, are warranted in discharging that duty in such a manner as to secure representative delegates without surrendering the legitimate Republican position. Certainly, in view of Governor Hill's disgraceful course in regard to High License, the Republicans of the Legislature would be false to what they owe to the people if they passed a bill which might enable the Democracy of which Hill is to-day the leader to vent its rabid partisanship upon the organic law of the State,

COSTLY BLUNDERING.

The disclosures respecting the Atlanta's guns are extraordinary. The cruiser has been waiting for her armament month after month, and the Ordnance Bureau has made a remarkable display of incompetence. The Hotchkiss guns seem to have been arbitrarily selected without reference to the gun-towers; and when they were put on deck sections of the sideplating had to be cut out and more or less tinkering done in order to make them fit. Then the tracks were laid first with copper, next with steel and finally with iron rivets, the officers in charge of the armament not knowing what any ordinary mechanic at the Navy Yard could have told them-that iron was the only material that should be used for bolts. At last, when the tracks were laid after months of delay, it was found impossible to work the guns. The carriages did not fit the tracks. The engines provided by the Ordnance Bureau were too small to furnish the necessary power, and there were many mechanical obstacles to the successful operation of the guns. The officers in charge of this business seem to have problems which they were expected to solve. The guns are on board the ship, but notwithstanding the vexatious delay they cannot even

Such strange displays of ignorance and incompetence are a sorry outcome of a pretentious reform policy that has aimed to conduct the business of the Navy "on common sense business principles."

The Department has been anxious to saddle the responsibility for the delay in sending the Atlanta to sea article on the delivation of the statue to General

To be sure on one side were the forces that make for the genuine prospective, the genuine prospective, the genuine prospective, the that was not the side upon which the gin-mills, the rum-holes and bridled, riding through the streets of the village, and attracted considerable attention of the old and young. The object of attraction was a gentleman mounted upon a large-sized ox, saddled and bridled, riding through the streets of the village, and attracted considerable attention of the old and young. The object of attraction was a gentleman mounted upon a large-sized ox, saddled and bridled, riding through the streets of the village. He leisurely wonded his way in front of Moore's Hotel, where he dismounted and ordered his flery steed to be taken to the stable and fed. The animal seemed quite gentle, and tracted considerable attention of the old and young. The object of attraction was a gentleman mounted upon a large-sized ox, saddled and bridled, riding through the streets of the village. He leisurely wonded his way in front of Moore's Hotel, where he dismounted and ordered his flery steed to be taken to the stable and fed. The animal seemed quite gentle, and tracted considerable attention of the old and young. The object of attraction was a gentleman mounted upon a large-sized ox, saddled in our village, and attracted considerable attention of the old and young. The object of a traction was a gentleman mounted upon a large-sized ox, saddled in our village, and attracted considerable attention of the old and young. The object of a term the object of the statue of the stat for the delay in sending the Atlanta to sea upon the original contractor. Frequent references have been made in Washington dispatches authorized by Naval officials to the repairing of the machinery and the completion of preparations for the final trial trip. In reality the repairs were rendered necessary by defects in the original designs for which the contractor was not responsible; and serious delay has been caused by the ignorant experiments of ordnance officers who have been tinkering with the yessel's armament for months and have not yet succeeded in mounting the guns so that they can be effectively moved, directed and fired.

THE GOVERNOR AND SPECIAL LEGIS.

LATION. The State has never had a Governor with a worse record on the question of special legislation than Governor Hill. In his short term he has approved over 1,000 bills which were not applicable to the entire State; and, therefore, come under his designation of special legislation. Some of these bills were signed in defiance of the protest of local authorities, and probably the majority of them imposed "unequal burdens on the citizens of the State" to greater extent than the High-License bill. For the Governor to u.ge that as "a fatal objection" to a bill is preposterous.

This is not the first time that he has resorted to this subterfuge as an excuse for vetoing a wise measure to serve personal ends. In 1885 at the request of "Boss" McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, he vetoed the bills to make the Register and Clerk of Kings County salaried officers. At the same session he approved a similar bill to pay the Clerk of Erie County a salary. Both political parties in Kings County were committed in favor of those bills. But the Governor listened to the "Boss," and the records of the special committee now investigating that county show the scandalous results that have followed his veto. He has by his approval of special acts relating to this city made a fixed addition of over \$600,000 a year to the city taxes. This is exclusive of millions to be expended for local improvements. In the expenditure of this money the Governor left no discretion to the city authorities, as these were mandatory acts.

Some of these special acts were so jectionable that the Mayor and the department heads requested the Governor not to sign them, but he disregarded their objections. His approval of the bills legalizing the Steinart, Collins and other old Tweed claims was a scandalous use of Executive power. These claims had been rejected in the courts and by the local authorities, and one of them at least was seventeen years old. But they were not too bad for Governor Hill to

The Governor has never had any scruplregard to "imposing unequal burdens on citi-

zens of the State," except where the liquor dealers were concerned. He approved the bill to fix the pay of police surgeons in this city at \$2,250, and he approved another act to fix the pay of police surgeons in Albany at \$500. By similar special acts the pay of doormen in New-York is fixed at \$1,000, in Buffalo at \$900, and in Albany at \$600. A sergeant of police in Yonkers gets \$1,600, in Albany \$1,000 and in Buffalo \$950. In Troy a Police Commissioner gets a salary of \$1,000, and in Albany \$500. All this has been done with the approval of Governor Hill, and the record might be extended almost indefinitely, there have been so many of these acts signed. The Governor approved a bill discriminating in favor of liquor dealers in New-York, Brooklyn and Buffalo by giving them the right to mandamus the Excise Commissioners in those three cities and not elsewhere in the State. He also signed a bill applying only to those three cities which permits liquor to be sold in places other than taverns or inns. He actually signed a bill relating only to the city of Auburn, which provides that the Common Council shall have power "to supintoxicating liquors are sold." It was only when the Legislature proposed to prohibit the sale of liquor to lunatics, or to lessen taxation in New-York by raising the license fee, that the Governor discovers an insuperable objection to such special legislation. It is surprising that even Governor Hill had the assurance to raise such an objection.

A PRIVATE CITIZEN'S COLD.

Mr. Blaine has a cold, and personal friends are anxious about his health. The interest felt in every part of the country and by men of all parties in every scrap of information regarding his condition is most significant. There could not be greater or more general interest if the highest official in the Nation were unwell. But Mr. Blaine holds no office. He has no political power. He is solemnly declared by his antagonists to be the one person who cannot be nominated for office with any chance of success. He takes no part in public affairs, and his adversaries ceaselessly proclaim that his opinions are of no consequence to anybody. Why does everybody care whether his cold proves serious or not?

This plain citizen, who has no part in the government of the country or in the management of parties, continues to receive more constant abuse than any other man in the United States. Not a day passes that some journal does not declare Mr. Blaine a dead man. physically or politically or both, until one begins to wonder why he should need so much killing. Every day the vials of wrath are emptied upon him by a great array of foes, who affirm that he is the one man who cannot be elected. If so, what is the use of saying any more about him? If he is dead, let the dead rest.

Philadelphia, has been in the former charge ten years

Mr. Blaine is a private citizen, possessed of no and has been very successful in all departments of

Mr. Blaine is a private citizen, possessed of no power whatever, save that which the liking and confidence of certain voters may give him. Why all this fuss? Because his enemies know full well that they have wronged him and wronged a majority of the voters in this country by their abuse; that the liking and confidence of the people for him is a very real and large fact; and that it is so general that, were a convention to be chosen to-day of the great party to which he belongs, all its political leaders combined together could by no possibility prevent the choice of a convention disposed to express that confidence. Nor could any citizen of that party be named for whom so great a number of the opposite party would gladly vote. The existence of that popular feeling makes some persons beside themselves with rage. But they arenot shrewd enough to see that their hatred and continued abuse form one of the chief causes of the popularity which fills their souls with stormy passion.

Of course Governor Hill veted the High License bill. The Democratic party is the tool of the rum power and Hill is the tool of the Demoneglected to take proper measurements so as cratic party; therefore no intelligent man in the State expected a different result. To have supwho never for one moment in his entire career was suspected of rising above the level of thrifty partisarship would sign the bill was to look for what practically speaking was impossible. To be sure on one side were the forces that make

> article on the dedication of the statue to General Albert Sidney Johnston the significant title "What Might Have Been." One suspects after reading the article that "The News and Courier" inclines to the belief that if Johnston had lived the fate boy promptly offered the following: "Me mother of the Confederacy might have been different. sent me to the grocery store this morning for the vito the belief that if Johnston had lived the fate The wish is often father of the thought.

'A dispatch to "The New-Orleans Times Demo crat" states that "all the prisoners in jail at Ric Grande City, Tex., bored a hole through the walls and escaped." The jailer is probably feeling pretty sad and lonely, but let him e mfort himself with the thought that his boarders showed him a good deal of consideration. Some grasping jail birds would not only have escaped, but would have carried off the fail with them. But these sons of Texas were no hogs. They knew when they had had enough. They merely took their mberty. Having no company to entertain the sailer will have ample time to repair that hole and devise ways and means for improving the local jail policy.

It is reported from Washington that President Reveland will not appoint a United States Mar- 300,000,000 oysters for consumption. With shal for Brocklyn until the Democratic factions over there agree upon a candilate. What's the matter with "Boss" McLaughlin?

My idea of practical, concrete, Jeffersonian simplicity-the real genuine article, with the name blown on the bottle and stamped on the cork-is to obtain an appropriation of \$104,000 for repair ing and refurnishing the Executive Mansion, and then instead of keeping the expenses for the improvements within that liberal sum, to proceed, regardless of the limit of the appropriation, and come back upon the State for \$37.000 more .-D-d B. H-ll.

The appointment of ex-Governor Pattison as member of the Pacific Railroad Investigating Commission is poor comfort for Mr. Randall, who consistently and persistently opposed the Pattison administration. But Mr. Randall has had his share of the offices.

We grieve to observe that "The St. Loui Globe D.mocrat" indulges in some ghoulish glee at the expense of the President, per Lamont, priate secretary. Our St. Louis brother's ghoulish lee takes this form:

Colonel Dan Lamont is not at his best in the letter to the Albert sidney Johnston celebration, signed "Grover Cleveland" He speaks of the Confederate Ceneral as having been "conspicuous for valor, for military celebrity and for the highest personal character." We submit to Colonel Dan that to represent a man as "conspicuous" for "celebrity" is not the highest style of epistolary felicity.

hypermittelsm. What did "The Globe-Democrat apeet? It objects to J haston being spoken of as consticuous for celebrity, and yet the chances are it would have kicked just the same if the Colonet had alluded to him as having been cele orated for conspic ousness.

That Washington gentleman who is reported a ching, "I have drunk whi key from a rubbe ot, but I'll be hanged if I drink beer out of a a up," evidently was not a Democrat from way back. Your dyed-in-the-woo', yard-wide Bourbon when it comes to drinking draws the line at no

Why not publish in "The City Record" the list of applicatio for liquor licenses, with the names of the bondsmen and backers! Commissioner Woodman's idea is a good one. Let us have all the facts.

PERSONAL.

"What a perfect Easter day it has been!" were the last words of I. N. Metcalf, the eminent musician of Worcester, Mass., who suddenly fell dead from heart disease last Sunday evening.

M. Leconte de L'Isle, who has been installed in Victor Hugo's chair in the French Academy, looks like an old Puritan minister, with his smooth pas-sionless face, cold gray eyes, thin lips and long white hair brushed smoothly back.

Professor Morse will repeat his lectures on Japan before the Peabody Institute of Salem.

The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne is expected at Lewiston, Maine, next month. His health is not good now. When the Czar secretly visited Paris last winter,

it is said he acted like a schoolboy on a vacation, so glad was he to be for a time away from his Nihilists. The Rev. Dr. Stratton will not take charge of Mills College, California, until the close of the present Mr. Chamberlain's enemies are saying that during

her recent visit to Birmingham he offered to shake hands with the Queen, but she of course declined. A history of the Munson family is being prepared, beginning with the Pequot war, at which time they were first heard of in this country. Mr. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, has gone West to

Among those invited to attend the unveiling of the

Calboun monument at Charleston, S. C., on April 26, are the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop and the Hon. Hamilton Fish. Stopping for a few days at Cassel on his way from Berlin back to Rome, the Duc d'Aosta significantly offered a toast to "the Emperor William, the friend and ally of Italy."

At the dinner given last Saturday night in Boston each menu card bore a title taken from one of the guest's "Social Silhouettes" lately published in The TRIBUNE, illustrated with a pen and ink drawing by Miss Ticknor. to Mr. Edgar Fawcett by Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Ticknor,

Mr. Jesse Collings, of "three acres and a cow" fame, has a fine portrait of Abraham Lincoln for decoration of his hall.

Miss Carol, step-daughter of the American Charge Affaires at Vienna, was to be married yesterday to ount Anton Heuszenstamm.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, of Boston, is losing

ealth and has had to stop preaching for a time. President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and family are expected at Cape May this week.

Princess Vaierie, second daughter of the Emperor of Austria, has taken to writing verses; good ones, too, say the crities.

Ex-President White last week began a course of lectures at Course!

The Marquis of Lothian, the new Secretary for Scotland, is the head of the Ker (Kerr or Carr) family. The Kers of Cessford played a great part in ancient

The Kers of Cessford played a great part in ancient border feuds against the Scotta. In "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" is a memorable prophecy that the quarrel between these two houses would never be settled. But it was, in 1569, by a marriage.

The Rev. W. F. Nichols, who is going from Christ Church, Hartford, to the great parish of St. James's.

church work.

The Hop. David A. Wells has returned to his Connecticut home from his trip to the West Indies with great gains in health and a fine assortment of tropical fruits and other products.

WASHINGTON, April 13.-Mr. Bancroft, the historian will leave Washington to-morrow afternoon for Nashville, Tenn., where he will make a visit of a month or six weeks. The principal objects of his journey are to see Mrs. James K. Polk and to collect certain historical

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A plobiscite on the question of the figuor traffic was recently taken in Glasgow and its suburbs. There were 77,246 householders in favor of the people having complete control of the liquor traffic by their votes, and 8,535 against; 57,704 were in favor of entire prohibition and 19,411 against; 71,427 were favorable to a reduction in the present number of licensed houses and 9,591 against, 68,392 were opposed and 11,235 not opposed to all new licenses.

opposed and 11,235 not opposed to all new licenses.

"Oh, Cicely dear, I'm so giad you called this morning," exclaimed her friend. "I do so want to show you my Easter costume. You are the only one in the secret, you know."

"Oh, isn't that lovely! How beautifully you will look—or would look, if the colors were becoming to your complexion."

"Indeed! Well, I shan't make my complexion fit the costume, as you would anyhow."

That was a telling shot, and the call ended without ceremony.—(Hartford Post.

ceremony.—(Hartford Post.
What makes the people of Boston full of gloomy wrath just now is the bitter thought that if the modern Athens were to be swept out of existence they would have to ask New-York architects to plan a new city to take its place. And the chances are that the new city would be much finer than the old

On Wednesday last a novel scene

A Boston schoolma'am the other day explained to her pupils that the word vicissitude meant change, and then asked a boy to give her a sentence in which the word was used with that meaning. The

Some gems rescued from the collection of small-boy definitions gathered by a Massachusetts teacher trom her examination papers: Hazardeus—A female hazard. Femur—The largest bone in the human body; it is situated in the ear. Spin—A collection of small bones extending from the head to the feet. Ash-beels—A Greek hero celebrated in antiquity. Probably Achilles. If this lady perseveres with her collection she will probably some time have as famous a one as Mark Twain's.—(Boston Timescript.

chen has since 1854 held a foremost place in oyster breeding. In 1857 there were 20 parts, or district oyster beds; in 1865 the number had increased to 297, with an output of over 10,000,000 oysters. At the present time the little bay, which has a total area of 37,500 acres, has oyster beds covering an area of 15,000 acres, which provide annually about

An Albany, N. Y., girl threatened to go to work a a clerk in a dry goods store if her pa didn't make her a handsome present, and she is now wearing a elegant pair of bracelets as the result. It is thut that the dear girls cheer and aid their hard-worke papas in the battle of life.—(Burlington Free Press.

speak to her.
Literal rendition by Johnny-Mamma, grandma says
if Mr. Brown is here you're to come right up-stairs.
—(Accident News.

who may be sent to hi. MARBLE TIME

Spring flings her sun-lit rays about And gladness reigns the doors withou Ah! list the joound boyish shout, 'Tis marble time.

How bright life's morn to you appears.
Astronomers of tender years.
Who mark the movement of the spheres
In marble time. As "knuckie down" I hear you say, Past memories crowd the mind to day. To vanished pleasures point the way, And marble time.

How like to life appears your game, Success the meed of faultiess aim, The maxim "knuckle down," the same As marble time.

Yet, boys, enjoy your childhood's reign And, when you've entered man's domain The sculptor's art will yield again A marble time.—(Boston Budges

MME, PATTI IN SEMIRAMIDE.

Abother numerous and demonstrative audience, assembled in the Metropolitan Opera House last night on the occasion of Mme. Patti's appearance in the title role of "Semiramide" In some respects is was a brilliant audience and in others rather sombre, but unanimous in the purpose of paying tribute to the matchless diva. A few seats here and there on the floor and an occasional box were not taken, but they were more than made up for by the crowded upper

tiers.

"Semiramide" is a favor to opera with Patti and her representation is familiar to all who know her. It has often been said that it is a waste of superlatives to add to the tributes to her matchless voice and wonderful vocalization, and so it happens that it generally falls to the critical observer to act as the indicator of public enthusiasm when Patti is at her best. The Metropolitan is large enough for such demonstrations that are hers alone, and last night the hall seemed to take on the capacity of a sort of "speaking cavern" as it were, for when the applause started on the floor it found a double thundering echo in the galleries that actually once or twice caused Patti to fouget her pretty simulated surprise and bow genuine expressions of thanks. She is a creature of too many moods to be bound entirely to the sombre character she assumed last night and often while she was fascinating with the sensuous tone of her voice, she lighted up the broad florad melodies of Rosaini with flashes of execution that placed her before her audience in the light of a vocal sunbama and won her an Easter flower bed of floral tributes.

Mme. Schalchi had to ask the indulgence of the audience for a slight cold. But for the small degree her voice suffered she nearly made up by her whole-hearted artistic efforts and more than once shared the honors of the evening with Patti. The other principals did not please; they served, aided by their glittering costumes—for the opera was superbly costumed—as gandy toils, apparently, their only use.

The work of the orchestra and chorus in the first act was slovenly and careless and the lack of uniformity of co-operation between the two was at times harrowing. The efforts of the chorus to float their voices above a sonorous band in this act were formanately drowned. Later on, however, both organizations did more even and satisfactory work. But as it was Patti all came to hear, these_shortcomings, were forgiven by the audience. tiers.
"Semiramide" is a favor to opera with Patti and

THE ACADEMY EXHIBITION. Second Notice.

It is pleasant to note Mr. Eastman Johnson's return It is pleasant to note Mr. Eastman Johnson's return to genre painting, for his work is rarely without the touch of nature which is worth so much more than mere eleverness of manner. His picture of Nantucket whaling captains explains itself in the faces and action of the figures. These are true representatives of the older race of New England sailors, a race which we are told must become extinct. Men like these are to be met with now and then on the wharves which we are told must become extinct. Men have these are to be met with now and then on the wharves of New-Bedford, among the rotting hulks of whale ships, or at Edgartown or along the Cape, but perhaps it is at Nantucket that the race is best preserved. Mr. Johnson's group is true to life and the central figure especially is an admirable type. It might be possible to find some fault with the opacity of the shadows, quality of coloring or what not, but the really important things are the naturalism and distinctly American character of the ricture, the latter so distinctive as to give it almost a historical value. In other words, here as in Mr. Homer's "Under-tow," the artist has had a sympathy with his subject which has gone deeper than its use as "material." The "Under-tow" expresses both the spirit of the subject and the force of a surpassingly vigorous personality. It is not only the drama, but a drama of which the artist might have been a part. He has studied these figures under these conditions, and watching the effects of a tull light he has noted the violet tants of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impression of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impressio effects of a full light he has noted the violet tints of the shadows upon flesh and elsewhere, as the "impressionists" painted them. It is interesting to see an American artist working out results like those which have excited the opposition of the Freuch Academis painters. Air. Dowing, on the other hand, leaves the feeling that he is painting according to a borrowed formula. His purpose is thoughtful and serious and this is much. Emerson's poem has interested him, and this endeavor to translate its significance intepictorial form has been in earnest, although he has not worked out his own manuer of expression. It not worked out his own manuer of expression. It is impossible to dissociate the influence of a Crosvenor meagic, ad-faced figures. Yet they are not without some nobility of character. In a considerable measure they convey the feeling of the poem, but the artist has been guilty of some very awkward passages like the arms stretching out to the harp or whatever it may be called, itself an ungainly feature. Judged simply by mental processes or power of sympathetic feeling, there is not much else to be classed with these pict-ures. Miss L. H. King's "Lotus Eaters" is in the ures. Miss L. H. King's "Lotus Eaters" is in the same vein which Mr. Dewing has followed, but in execution it has less interest. Mr. Church's "Surf Phantom," an excellent example of decorative use of line and color, and Mr. Ryder's rich color scheme, in which the human element is without significance, may both be classed among the inest work. Ferhaps Mr. Cox would claim the same rank tor his "Flower de Luce." a frankly brutal study of a nude figure, which may have had a place in studio practice, but outside the studio is as meaningless as it is unbeautiful.

A flooton schoolma'am the other my expansion or pupils that word vicinities mean change, it then asked a toy to give her a sentation of the prompty offered the following: "Me mother than to the grocery store this morning for the vicinities of a free-follar bill."

Some gems rescand from the collection of small y of children greatered by a Massochasette teacher of the prompty of children greatered by a Massochasette teacher of the prompty of children greatered by a Massochasette teacher of the prompty of children greatered by a Massochasette teacher of the prompty of children greater of the prompty of children greater of the prompty of children greater of the prompty of children greaters of the prompty of children greaters of the prompty of children greaters of the prompty of the section of small bones extending from the collection of small bones extending from the collection of small bones of the greater of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the prompty of the section of the prompty of the section of the prompty of